

100

13 Million More Than in 1968

5 Million Registered in U.S. Vote

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—More than 94.5 million Americans registered in the 1972 election, an increase of some 13 million since 1968—registered in next Tuesday's presidential election, according to a New York Times analysis of early registration data.

Moreover, the analysis showed, the proportion of adults registered is almost certain to surpass that in 1968, when 68.1 percent of the voting-age population was registered.

The proportion this year, the Times analysis indicated, was 67.7 percent, judging only from the often-obsolete state figures now available. Even these could

be ascertained only after an exhaustive survey by Congressional Quarterly.

When subsequent registration is included, the registration rate is likely to go well above the 1968 figure.

What the same figures also demonstrate is how much of a barrier registration is to voting. They show that nearly a third of the voting-age population—some 44 million people—will be ineligible to vote Tuesday because of failure or inability to register.

Court-Ordered Reforms

This is true even after a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18 and court-ordered reforms easing residency and other registration requirements.

The potentially massive new youth vote has been a major target of Sen. George McGovern's campaign. His strategists have hoped for a sizable margin among first-time voters, aged 18 to 24, with one adviser forecasting a margin of 8 million.

The Democratic campaign could benefit substantially from late registration drives whose effects are not reflected in the preliminary data and thus are not yet known.

But if current poll findings are accurate, it now appears that Sen. McGovern will run about even among first-time voters with President Nixon.

The young voters appear to have registered at about the same rate as their elders. Survey analysts estimate that among college youth, the proportion is 80 percent, among non-college youth about 55 percent. Taken together, these estimates would produce a 63 percent youth registration rate.

The national rate of 68.1 percent in 1968 is based on findings by the Republican National Committee and other organizations. The voting-age population then was estimated at 120.4 million and the number registered at 83 million.

This year, the Census Bureau estimates that 139.5 million persons will be of voting age by Election Day. The national survey of preliminary figures by Congressional Quarterly indicates that at least 94.5 million are registered.

In some states, the proportion of persons registered is well above the national average of 67.7 percent. It exceeds 80 percent, according to the Times analysis, in Idaho, Indiana, Maine, South Dakota and West Virginia.

In three states, according to the latest totals they reported to Congressional Quarterly, the rate was between 50 and 60 percent: Nevada, New Hampshire, and Texas. The same was true of the District of Columbia.

The registration in New York was 63.3 percent, a little lower than the national rate. In Connecticut, it was 71.8 percent, a little higher. New Jersey's 67.1 percent rate was about the national average.

Even a 67.7 percent national registration rate does not mean that all 94.5 million-plus registered persons will vote. In 1968 only 72 million of the 83 million registered persons, in fact, voted. Should those registered go to the polls at the same rate next Tuesday, the total turnout would be about 64.8 million.

The difficulties of compiling total registration figures experienced by Congressional Quarterly reflect the welter of different state registration rules, dates, and methods of reporting.

No Figures Available

In seven states, there are no statewide figures available at all. The Times analysis imputed to them the average registration rate found in the other 43 states.

Other states reported figures going back to the spring, and even in the case of South Dakota and Utah, to 1970.

Estimates of registration by party are even more difficult. Only 25 states were able to furnish figures by party and many of these were incomplete.

The estimate of how first-time voters would divide were based on survey figures showing that of 23.7 million persons aged 18 to 24, a third have college backgrounds and two-thirds do not. According to the last Times/Yankelovich political survey, the college group favors Sen. McGovern, 51 to 49, while the non-college group favors Mr. Nixon, 49 to 44.

Frenchman Goes to Stanford In Vain for Heart Transplant

STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 2.—Louis Champoussin, a 39-year-old French motorcycle shop owner who sold his home and went into debt in the hope of obtaining a heart transplant here, was informed yesterday by doctors at Stanford Medical Center he did not now "meet the criteria" for the operation.

A spokesman for the medical center said Mr. Champoussin's present condition appeared "quite stable" and that "generally, to receive the transplant a patient must be totally or almost totally incapacitated."

The Frenchman, who has suffered for several years from primary disease of the heart muscle, arrived here last week with the aim of receiving a transplant.

He was reported to have sold considerable property and borrowed funds to raise some \$36,000 to cover the anticipated cost of the operation.

The medical center spokesman

said that usually the portion of the operating cost not covered by insurance is paid through a grant to the center from the National Institutes of Health, but that the terms of the grant do not include provisions to pay for heart transplants for foreign citizens.

So far, 49 transplants have been performed at Stanford. This year, of 15 such operations throughout the world, 11 were performed here.

According to the medical center spokesman, Mr. Champoussin had sought the operation in Europe, but had been unable to obtain one. He arrived at San Francisco airport last Friday, accompanied by his wife, and underwent five days of tests at the medical center.

The spokesman said Mr. Champoussin intended to remain in America for several months. If his condition worsens in that time, he said, he would be re-examined and considered again for a transplant.

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AWARD WINNER—Vice-President Spiro Agnew inspecting Israeli Medalion of Valor after it was presented to Frank Sinatra in Beverly Hills, Calif., on Wednesday, for his "unprecedented humanitarian efforts on behalf of his fellow man." Presentation was made at a dinner honoring Frank Sinatra by the Los Angeles Committee for Israel bonds.

Irate Agnew Tells Hecklers To Wear Swastika Armbands

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—Vice-President Agnew, heckled with continuous whistling and interruptions as he spoke at an outdoor rally, told the dissenters yesterday they should "wear swastika armbands... the same way our spiritual ancestors did in Germany in the '30s."

The Vice-President was visibly angry as a continual shrill sound from police whistles blown by small groups scattered in the crowd at San Diego's community concourse.

It was perhaps the most disruptive greeting the Vice-President has received in recent weeks on the campaign tour.

"If you think a small group of ideological fanatics are going to stop me from finishing this speech you're crazy," Mr. Agnew said, and he completed the speech.

Assaults McGovern

Later, Mr. Agnew said George McGovern's philosophy would reduce the country to one of "self-pitying, self-doubting, self-contained hermits of the international community."

In a Rotary Club luncheon speech in this area of heavy defense employment, Mr. Agnew said Sen. McGovern's proposed cutbacks would undermine the

economic base of many communities.

"Defense installations in this area employ 47,000 civilian and military personnel with annual payrolls totaling over \$420 million," he said.

The disruptions began at the crowded San Diego Concourse even before Mr. Agnew began speaking. There was a scuffle and at least one man was removed by police.

Whistle Tactics Reversed

"Let me make a suggestion," the Vice-President said, raising his voice to be heard over the din of whistles. "Since you obviously enjoy fascist tactics, why not go all the way and wear brown shirts so we can know who you are and what you are."

"If you insist on preventing a person from exercising a constitutionally guaranteed right, why not wear swastika armbands and show your true colors—the same way your spiritual ancestors did in Germany in the 1930s?"

The blowing on police whistles was a turnabout on the Vice-President, who had himself based out a small stadium-sized whistle or three previous occasions to silence hecklers. The idea apparently has become a fad among dissenters.

3 Frenchmen, 2 Italians Seized

Mafia's 'Brazilian Connection' In U.S. Dope Traffic Smashed

By Marvine Howe

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Brazilian police announced yesterday the arrests of persons they described as the leaders of an international narcotics-smuggling ring reportedly run by the Mafia.

Three Frenchmen, two Brazilians, two Italians and an undisclosed number of other persons have been arrested.

Wiretap Secrecy Kills U.S. Case

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—Bombing-conspiracy charges against anti-war activist Leslie Bacon will be dropped by the federal government to avoid disclosing the contents of sealed wiretaps, authorities said yesterday.

U.S. District Court Judge Sylvester J. Ryan, who had ordered the government to disclose the surveillance material or face contempt charges, was advised that the case would be dismissed in the near future. The judge gave Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard J. Davis until Friday to fill the dismissal papers.

Miss Bacon, 21, of Atherton, Calif., had been charged with conspiracy to fire-bomb a First National City Bank branch here nearly two years ago. Five persons were arrested outside the bank and pleaded guilty to an arson-conspiracy charge. Miss Bacon was not at the bank that day and her indictment was believed to have been based on wiretapped conversations.

Army, Marines Extend Bonus Plan to June 30

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Army and Marine Corps have extended to June the \$1,500 enlistment bonuses offered young men signing up for duty in the combat branches, the Pentagon announced today.

The bonus is part of the recruiting campaign to shift to an all-volunteer Army by July 1. The bonus plan was to have ended Oct. 3.

To receive the bonus, a man must volunteer for four-year enlistment instead of the normal three years.

Calif. Holds 4 Hell's Angels In 3 Slayings

Gang's Burial Plot Believed Discovered

UKIAH, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—Four Hell's Angels have been taken into custody and authorities say more arrests are possible in connection with the discovery of three bodies on a remote ranch, rumored to be a burial ground for the motorcycle gang.

Those arrested yesterday were identified as William Mark (Zorro) Mitten, 32, of Alameda, and Edward (Junior) Carter, 24, Chester M. (Pestus) Green, 39, and William John Moran, 38, all of Richmond.

Officials of Contra Costa County, in the San Francisco Bay area southeast of here, said the four were being held there for investigation of murder.

"We have good cause to believe the suspects in the Contra Costa jail are linked with the Mendocino (County) investigation and there is good cause to believe the crimes occurred in Contra Costa County," said Contra Costa District Attorney William A. O'Malley.

Meanwhile, George Wethers, 33, and his wife, Helen, 29, owners of the 153-acre ranch where the bodies of two men and a woman were unearthed from old well holes, rejected yesterday an offer of immunity from prosecution in the slayings if they would provide information concerning Hell's Angels activities in the area.

"They didn't say what we feel was sufficient," said Public Defender Joseph Allen, speaking for the Wethers.

Mr. Wethers, a burly 260-pounder, and his wife—both former Hell's Angels—were arrested on charges of possession and sale of drugs Monday when deputies went to their ranch to dig, reportedly on a tip Mr. Wethers additionally was charged with possessing stolen property. Bail has been set at \$100,000 each. They have two children, who were sent to foster homes after the couple's arrest.

Mendocino County Sheriff Reno Bartolomeo issued a brief statement late yesterday tentatively identifying two of the bodies as those of Thomas S. Shull, 24, and Charles Baker, 30, both of Ukiah, who were slain in the 1969 Georgia Tech shooting. The bodies have not been identified. The causes of death have not been determined.

Mr. Jannetty, minister of state in 1968-69, said he had turned his back on the ruling coalition under President Georges Pompidou because of what he called equivocation in foreign affairs and "the bureaucratic strangulation of the Paris administration on the life of the country."

He said the Reformist Movement, led by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and Jean Lecanuet, offered a clear policy for a better future for France.

Mr. Jannetty, who announced his decision in an article in the newspaper Le Monde, quit the Gaullist UDR party last year and his decision today was not entirely unexpected.

Top Court to Rule On Church-Going At 3 Academies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Supreme Court has been asked to decide whether compulsory chapel attendance at three U.S. military academies is unconstitutional.

The government appealed a U.S. Circuit Court ruling that compulsory chapel attendance at the academies violates the First Amendment.

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold appealed on behalf of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

"No cadet or midshipman is required to believe what he hears," he said. "No one is subjected to a catechism by governmental authority, but all students are required to gain an appreciation of our moral and religious heritage."

"The academies' chapel-attendance requirements are a valid exercise of authority by the military over its own personnel. They restrict First Amendment interests only to the extent necessary to vindicate legitimate military needs."

Chief Judge David Bazelon of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia noted in his ruling last June that the First Amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion."

"Individual freedom may not be sacrificed to military interests to the point that constitutional rights are abolished," he said.

Adm. McCain Retires

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Adm. John S. McCain Jr., former commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific and former commander-in-chief of U.S. naval forces in Europe, retired yesterday after 41 years of service.

General Convention Must Decide

U.S. Episcopal Bishops Vote Women Eligible as Priests

By William R. Mackaye

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2 (WP).—In what both sides conceded was a dramatic overturn of the tradition of nearly 2,000 years, the bishops of the U.S. Episcopal Church voted yesterday that women should be eligible for ordination to the priesthood.

The ordination of women to the priesthood has been a topic of increasing debate in recent years among Episcopalians and among the other churches of the world-wide Anglican communion, of which the Episcopal church is a part.

Narrowly Defeated

The question was raised at the 1970 Episcopal general convention, but was narrowly defeated in the convention's lower house of deputies, an assembly of priests and lay persons representing the 111 dioceses of the church.

Under Episcopal church procedures, the bishops cannot legislate alone. Consequently, their resolution was simply an expression of the bishops' opinion.

The legal changes that would clear the way for actual ordination of women will have to be introduced and passed next October in both houses of the general convention—the house of bishops and the house of deputies.

The bishops were criticized in some quarters during the 1970 general convention when they deferred any action on the proposal to permit women priests until the house of deputies defeated the question and it became moot.

But the U.S. Episcopal bishops are the first large Anglican hierarchy to challenge traditional practice, always an important consideration for Anglicans, and to endorse the change.

Their debate focused largely on whether the church should be governed absolutely by what appears to have been the practice of the early church and also on what impact an Episcopal shift in practice might have on its relations with other "Catholic" churches—Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox.

Opposition to the idea was expressed primarily by bishops associated with the Anglican-Catholic or "high church" wing of the denomination, although several veteran American Catholics voted for the change.

De Gaulle Aide Joins Centrist Reform Group

PARIS, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Jean-Marcel Jeanneney, who was one of Gen. de Gaulle's closest collaborators in the final stage of his presidency, announced today that he was joining the centrist Reformist Movement, which is seeking to carve out a position in the center of French politics.

Mr. Jeanneney, minister of state in 1968-69, said he had turned his back on the ruling coalition under President Georges Pompidou because of what he called equivocation in foreign affairs and "the bureaucratic strangulation of the Paris administration on the life of the country."

He said the Reformist Movement, led by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and Jean Lecanuet, offered a clear policy for a better future for France.

Mr. Jeanneney, who announced his decision in an article in the newspaper Le Monde, quit the Gaullist UDR party last year and his decision today was not entirely unexpected.

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Still in the Balance

Despair is hardly justified that peace did not come to Vietnam precisely on Oct. 31, the day Hanoi's spokesmen heralded as their proposed cease-fire date. Despite his spectacular assertion just one week ago, that "peace is at hand," Dr. Kissinger never publicly committed himself to such an early conclusion to last month's secret negotiations.

What he did say, however, was that only one more negotiating session with North Vietnam, just three or four days long, was all that remained to be done. This has not yet even started, and since Dr. Kissinger spoke last Thursday the situation has seemed more uncertain. The administration points out that there will also have to be a further negotiation with Saigon; and President Thieu's latest defiant statements suggest that this one might last longer than three or four days. And then it is disclosed that, beyond the nine-point accord as published, the United States expects Hanoi to pull many of its troops back from South Vietnam's northernmost provinces—a key

condition that did not appear in Dr. Kissinger's original optimistic assessment.

With delay there is danger of changed circumstances or slippage in understandings, that one side or the other thought had been reached. Hanoi's forces have conducted an impressive military offensive this past week, designed obviously to establish advantageous forward positions in advance of the cease-fire. There is some reason to fear mounting pressure on Mr. Nixon from his own military men for time to launch a counter-offensive to recover lost positions, as well as more delay to permit ever greater deliveries of arms to South Vietnam to beat the truce cutoff.

Premier Chou En-lai told British newsmen Wednesday that the news he gets from Vietnam "is not so good." The prize of Vietnam peace after a decade of combat is still up in the air, and any loss of peacemaking momentum is dangerous indeed. If much more delay is permitted by any side, October's welcomed accord could become November's lost opportunity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Out of One, Many

Of the extent of the profound influence Ezra Pound exerted on the English language and its literature there is virtually no dispute, although there will probably always be a good deal of conflict over its precise nature. What Pound really represents, however, is the persistent quarrel over the relationship between the artist as creator and his role as a social animal. For Pound not only left the land of his birth (the "half-savage country" of his description) but gave what aid and comfort he could to that land's enemies. And in the process he uttered much pernicious nonsense.

It can be, and often has been, argued that the values of art endure far longer than most social values. Yesterday's enemies often are tomorrow's friends, and what once passed for treason may some day be hailed as lonely foresight. "The Confession of an Opium Eater" has passed through several widely varying atmospheres of popular acceptance or rejection; who today would judge "De Profundis" in the same light as those who sent Oscar Wilde to jail?

But society exists now, it accepts certain present values and endeavors to enforce them by laws. Should violations of those laws or values be condoned at the moment of commission because the person guilty of them has made an artistic contribution to the future? Judges and juries are not equipped with a magic crystal that permits them to gaze into coming years, or centuries, nor even with any very sure guide to what is genuine art.

The United States, in a sense, avoided the issue when Ezra Pound was brought back to stand trial. He was sent to an asylum,

which seemed a humane evasion, but has proved to be, in the Soviet Union, a potent weapon of repression. But his country also gave Pound the Bollingen Poetry Award, while he was still in confinement. This prize for the work and punishment of the man has a certain merit. Perhaps it was the best solution of that particular dilemma possible, since Pound's political offenses are not likely to be wholly disregarded by posterity, as were the causes of, say, John Bunyan's incarceration. Pound's attitude toward Fascism was not only intellectually silly but inhumane.

Nevertheless, the major dilemma remains. To hail the art while flailing the artist can be a self-defeating process; not everyone can write the Pisan Cantos or Don Quixote in a cell. Obviously, any free society must take every precaution to see to it that punishment of an offending artist is not merely repression, or merely the enforcement of a critical judgment by the secular arm.

Meanwhile, it is worth while for a public that has been presented with so many two-dimensional "images" of public figures, that has been told, but seldom really believes, that out of diversity comes unity, to appreciate the many-sidedness of man, to recognize that a harlot might well present a moving and accurate virgin on the stage, or a man with many mean or shoddy personal traits may create great novels or paint great pictures. The combination of the Bollingen Award and St. Elizabeth's Hospital may not be the worst summation of Pound's career. It is reminiscent of those pragmatic patriots who hanged Benedict Arnold in effigy and then built a statue to his left leg, wounded in his victory at Saratoga.

International Opinion

Mrs. Meir and Israel

Mrs. Meir believes that she will see no peace in her time. Under her leadership Israel is thus a much more formidable power, yet clearly a less sympathetic one. Ironically, too, Israel's present policies lend more credibility to the historic view of Israel's objectives which has long been put forward by Arab propagandists.

There is obviously the danger for Israel that her military security will beguile her into falling into a neo-colonialist trap, lured by her expanding economy, a large labor force and the evident improvements which she can bring to the economic condition of the Arabs under occupation. These dangers are at present still discussed mainly in terms of the need to keep Israel as a Jewish state, without the dilution of a large and growing Arab minority. But a less rigid attitude to her immediate neighborhood will also have to be adopted if Israel is eventually to rely on anything but her own force of arms.

—From the Times (London).

Asian Population

The second Asian population conference which opened in Tokyo will probably do no more than repeat the alarm signals about baby boom and its effects on the economic future of the developing world. The challenge facing the conference is simple: It is, how to discard the rhetoric and formulate

an action-oriented program that can overnight turn the population issue into the "Priority Number One" in the planning of every government in Asia. If the delegates can identify, as they probably will, the weaknesses in the government programs, can they also talk in terms of drastic remedies? Can the governments be pushed, instead of being gently persuaded, to look at the issue as a matter of survival for Asia?

—From the Standard (Hong Kong).

The Six Against Inflation

Like Calvin Coolidge's preacher who preached about sin, the Six have considered inflation and pronounced again. Only time can tell whether much more has come from the deliberations of the Common Market Finance Ministers in Luxembourg this week.

The Six took two tangible decisions: They decided to conduct their financial and credit policies in a manner calculated to slow down their inflation rate to 4 per cent; and they decided to halve the tariff on beef imports for a period until February. Nor does it require a great deal of cynicism to suspect that Continental housewives are unlikely to find their beef much cheaper this winter. But any and every sign is welcome that the Six may be moving towards the day when they are no longer prepared to make unlimited sacrifices on the altar of their farm policy.

—From the Financial Times (London).

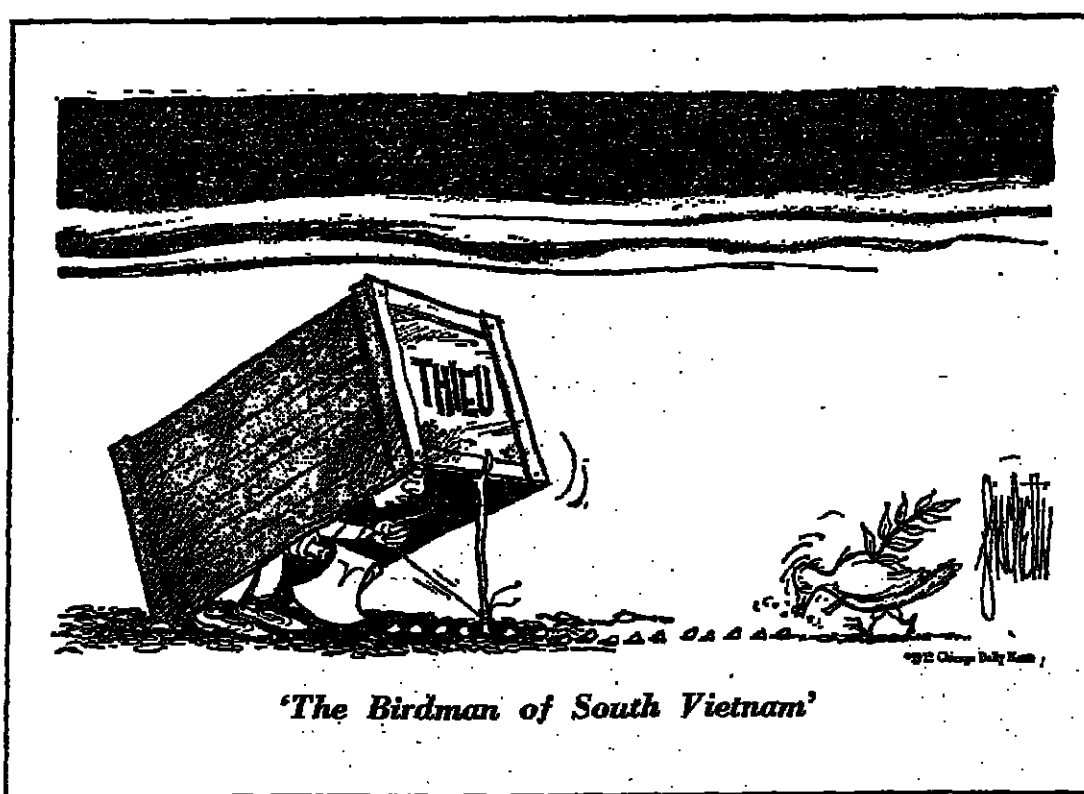
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 3, 1897
NEW YORK—Judge Robert A. Van Wyck was today elected First Mayor of Greater New York. The State has gone Democratic. In the Tammany districts the George vote went to Judge Van Wyck, but in other districts, the vote went to Mr. Seth Low. It looks as if the entire Democratic ticket was elected in all four counties: New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond. Many thousands will regret that with the establishment of the Greater City a new, clean, honest, representative regime should not have come in.

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1922
MOSCOW—Trotzky announces a five-year ship-building plan, made up chiefly of small craft. Five torpedo boats and seven submarines are to be added to the Baltic fleet. For the Black Sea fleet, it is intended to "acquire" or build six torpedo boats and ten submarines. Special attention is to be devoted to naval aviation, and the present number of seaplanes is to be doubled. The Finance Commissariat declares, however, that there are no funds and it does not know where to find any.



'The Birdman of South Vietnam'

The Outlook For Nixonomics

By Pierre A. Rinfret

WASHINGTON.—For about a year now we have been telling our clients that the United States may be on the verge of one of the most dynamic expansion periods in our postwar history. We say "may be." The position is hedged because we believe that the election of Sen. George McGovern would materially damage the long-term growth prospects of the American economy. Given the re-election of President Nixon, we believe that our growth from 1972 to 1975 will be dynamic, vigorous and different from what has gone before.

My purpose here is not to criticize, knock or denigrate the economic programs of Sen. McGovern. My purpose is to lay out the broad outlines of our economic development under President Nixon as I see it.

There are many things I could talk about, but I have delineated five areas. I have chosen these five areas because I believe they are of particular interest and value to the business and financial community. The order of discussion is not an order of priority. Only the President can set his order of economic priorities.

I believe that there is now a new growth industry in the United States that growth industry is agriculture and the products related to it. It seems to me that the President's trips to China and Russia have not yet been fully understood or appreciated for the revolution in trade which they represent.

Suppressed Asset

Look at it this way: The United States has an asset that has been suppressed for about 40 years. We have the most prolific and productive agricultural system in the world. We have the ability to feed our entire population and then some, with only 3.75 million people employed in agriculture.

Yet we have had to suppress agricultural production because our system is too prolific. Russia and China combined have about 1 billion people and they cannot feed themselves. It is said that Nikita Khrushchev was ousted because his costly efforts to expand agricultural production were a dismal failure.

President Nixon has reopened trade with China and Russia. This trade will depend heavily on agriculture and the capital equipment that produces food.

We are witnessing the rebirth of agriculture and the daring utilization of a dormant asset by employing the most basic ability of all: the ability to fill empty bellies. The trade agreements with China and Russia are good politics and even better economics.

Twenty-five years ago the United States set out to reconstruct and rebuild the world economy. It created, among other things, the Marshall Plan, which did so much to rebuild Europe.

When the Common Market concept came along, the United States endorsed and supported it in word and deed. Today, the United States finds itself increasingly shut out of world markets.

Anti-U.S. Stance

The French preach "Europe for the Europeans." The Japanese will yield to no one in their drive for even larger balance-of-payments surpluses. The Canadians are intractable in their increasingly anti-American stance.

The United States has no desire to disrupt the smooth economic progress of the world. It cannot go back on the trade agreements it has signed. But it can seek new trading partners.

The Russians, for example, are now considering bartering liquefied natural gas for a variety of U.S. products. China used to buy 25 percent of its imports from the United States and ship 18 percent of its exports to the United States.

I believe that we are witnessing a new alignment in world trade. The willingness to sell food and nonstrategic goods to Russia and China puts us in competition

with the rest of the world, which has had a monopoly on trade with China and Russia for a little too long.

We have, in my judgment, dealt ourselves a new hand in world trade and done it with a trump card.

It is obvious to anyone who reads and thinks that the vigor and vitality of the American economic system are critical to the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

Would the United States be able to start the long walk to peace with China and Russia if the American economy were in trouble? I doubt it.

Recession Theory

It is truer than most people realize that our position of leadership in the world is based on our economic superiority.

Recently, many people on Wall Street have been espousing a singularly silly theory, to wit, that President Nixon will produce a recession in 1973 in order to solve inflation. That silly idea ignores some basic facts.

The first basic fact is that the recession of 1970 did not solve the inflation problem.

The second basic fact is that the President started the drive for economic expansion in May, 1970, intensified it with the full-employment budget of the fall of 1970 and pulled out all the stops with the announcements of August, 1971.

The third basic fact is that we now have wage and price controls.

In short, I do not believe there is any compromise with full employment. This administration is dedicated to the work ethic and the work ethic requires the ability to find work.

Full employment is the goal of the Employment Act of 1946, the desire of the American people and the objective of President Nixon. His objective is a meaningful job for every man and woman who is able to work. That requires driving for maximum production and purchasing power.

This brings me to the inflation battle. Ever since I have known President Nixon, I have seen him deeply concerned about inflation. Inflation was an issue in 1968 and again in 1969.

Since his election to the presidency, he has fought the battle to slow down inflation. The methods and techniques used to win that battle have changed, but the goal has been invariable: Inflation must be stopped, the inflation psychology must be destroyed.

Period of Controls

Four long years have been spent in waging the battle, and it has not yet been totally won. The battle will not be abandoned and it will be continued as long as necessary.

The administration—unlike Sen. McGovern—has been unwilling to set a specific date for the end of wage and price controls because it is (A) not willing to make idle or dishonest promises it cannot keep and (B) not willing to spark a new inflation psychology

based upon the near-term ending of controls.

On the contrary, it is impossible to precisely date or define the termination or direction these controls will take. Both depend on time, circumstances and the degree of success that has been achieved. Controls will end, I believe, when the inflation psychology has been destroyed.

This brings me to interest rates. The banks are falling over each other to raise interest rates. They have forgotten that the President has the authority to control interest rates.

I ask the reader one question: If you were the President who had labored long and hard to produce an economic upturn and had used wage and price controls to contain inflation, would you permit a rise in interest rates that's severe enough to abort the economic expansion?

You know the answer: No. This economic expansion cannot be curtailed until it reaches full employment. Neither inflation nor rising interest rates can stand in the way of a fully-employed economy.

As the President has indicated clearly since August, 1971, he prefers a fully-employed economy with controls to a less than fully-employed economy without controls.

And if I read the latest profit and wage figures correctly, American industry as well as American labor are thriving on the former combination.

Tax Policy

The fifth point I want to discuss is the most interesting of all, namely, tax policy.

The longer I am in the economic, investment and financial consulting business, the more I realize that people's memories tend to be both short and warped.

The great economic debate about taxation was started by the Brookings Institution not too long ago, when they came to the conclusion that no matter who was elected in November, federal taxes had to go up. Their study analyzed the outlook for spending for some of the very programs which Brookings economists had fabricated while advising the previous administration. That's like the author of a stage play writing his own reviews.

In any event, the theory is that taxes must go up. But President Nixon's record has been forgotten. The record of Richard Nixon is one of tax cuts—not tax increases.

In 1969 and 1970, the President permitted the removal of the income-tax surcharge. In 1969, the administration sponsored the Tax Reform Act of 1969, which placed a 50 percent ceiling on federal taxes as a percentage of personal income. In 1971, there were corporate and personal income tax cuts and in 1972 there are additional personal income tax cuts.

The President has both the record and the authority for holding the spending line.

Federal Spending

In 1968, 1969 and 1970, federal spending in terms of the gross national product remained around \$88 billion. In fiscal 1969 (July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969), the President ran a small surplus compared with a \$25 billion deficit for 1968 under President Johnson. In fiscal 1970, the President ran a small deficit.

The key is that President Nixon has made a spending ceiling work in the past. And here's a critical point: Under the authority of the Anti-Deficiency Act of 1950, the President can impose money authorized by Congress and can, in fact, switch money from one legislative area to another. In short, even though Congress foolishly refused to give the President the spending ceiling he desired, he can, in fact, impose such a ceiling.

Again, the best taxpayer is an expanding economy. I don't believe there is going to be a federal tax increase in 1973. On the contrary, the President's record would suggest additional tax relief.

In my judgment, the next four years will be totally unlike the past four years. I look for vigorous, renewed expansion of our free-enterprise system under Richard Nixon. Nixonomics are good economics.

Which Natives Return

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—A curious footnote to the winddown of the Indochina war is a revival of hopes among political leaders exiled from that area of finding new opportunities to play roles in its development.

This applies not only to the considerable gathering of émigrés in Paris (mostly from Vietnam) who have been attempting to influence foreign nations as well as sympathetic factions in their own lands. More significant is the attempt of national figures who once guided their countries' destinies to return to the seats of power.

Of these, by far the most important in Southeast Asia is Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now an exile in Peking. Sihanouk had previously been king of Cambodia and then its chief of government and virtual dictator until ousted by a military coup d'état.

The prince has remained active ever since fleeing to China. His previous method of ruling had been unusual and autocratic but it was clearly guided by the fear that Vietnam, whether dominated by Hanoi or Saigon, might threaten his own weaker land's independence. A thread of neutralism always ran through his policy.

Chances Improved

Sihanouk's chances in Phnom Penh have recently improved because Lon Nol, head of the putsch that ousted him, is physically ill and his regime is slowly eroding away. There is little doubt that both Peking and Hanoi would accept him once again as Cambodia's boss, and whatever the precise final terms of settlement between North and South Vietnam, Saigon would have to go along.

Another exile whose voice has been heard after years of silence is Bao Dai, former chief of state of Vietnam and a well-heeled refugee in southern France. Bao Dai let it be known that he would be willing to return to Saigon and work for its rehabilitation as the political kaleidoscope changes.

Bao Dai is undoubtedly brave, as proven by his former hobby of cave-shooting tigers. This means scrambling into a cave with a lamp attached to the head and aiming at the animal's eyes. There is only one time for one shot; a near-miss is no good to the hunter. However, the ex-emperor displayed none of this courage when it came to helping the Vietnamese fight their battles over the past

quarter of a century. One warlord armies supporting were chopped down to size. Ngo Dinh Diem took over; American tutelage, he was tent to fade away.

Sihanouk and Bao Dai—chances of return are respectively very good and almost nil but part of an interna group of political exiles dreaming of return to auli They include former Argi dictator Peron, living Madrid; Greek King Constantine; former Greek Minister Karamanlis; and a host of lesser figures from Milton Obote, ex president of Uganda, to a dwindling pride of royal tenders to nonexistent thron.

It is an old adage that a bad counselor and the scant evidence that any personages named above gained much knowledge their former experience, theless, if a refugee stat bely on the winning side chances of comeback are e cusly improved. That is ably the case with Sihanouk has not only kept his ha with the Chinese but has t ed abroad to speak his cas.

History is studied with n al leaders who improved tactical expertise far from native lands: Gandhi from Africa; Lenin from Switzer Trotsky from the United S Sun Yat-sen from the We Chiang Kai-shek (who ha Chinese moment, after al) the military colleges of J.

Careers Abroad

There are even exiles wh forced by circumstance to and carved out distin careers abroad. The Bat tury Tory, Benjamin Tho remained loyal to Britain, Revolutionary America, knighted by London and b grand chamberlain of Bava The approaching windo Indochina will almost cer see the return to that ar various exiles, from Shi down to Vietnamese intell who haunt Paris cat's salons.

By curious coincidence same moment in history w the aged Peron going ba Argentina—to die in splen nothing else—and even, ceivably, a later attempted back by Karamanlis. Wh exiles have learned, we k now; but it is a safe be none is a Sun Yat-sen, a or a Gandhi.

Letters

The Cavalry

If, as proclaimed by James I, the greatest pleasure vouchsafed mankind is scratching where it itches, surely running in close second place is the satisfaction afforded by pointing out other people's errors. Thus I may say the author of "Why the Swiss Kept the Cavalry" is mistaken in supposing that the Swiss Dragoons constitute "... the last cavalry force left in Europe."

Portugal maintains cavalry and much more stylish-looking—if one may judge from your photograph—than the Swiss. I don't know how numerous its force may be and whether its functions are tactical or only ceremonial but they certainly turn out in droves at the least provocation looking like, if not survivors from Waterloo, then escapees from a Meisner canvas of Sedan. While horsehair plumes adorn their helmets in some regiments while others have a Roman-looking scroll finial.

Occasionally also I see a four-horse break come dashing up the hill beside Ajuda Palace near my house. On the box are two cavalymen, one holding the reins while a third rides position on the leader horse.

Surely the English still retain the Household Cavalry and I seem to recall seeing a mounted body of the Garde Republicaine in Paris.

TEOMAS DEVINE,
Aldo d'Ajuda, Portugal.

A Bravo!

Mafia threats notwithstanding, can we be permitted a loud Bravo for the courageous and brave article written by Claire Sterling on various aspects of Italian political life. In particular her article on Valpreda was outstanding for its presentation of hard facts and at last we feel we understand something of this scandalous affair which has offended the moral feelings of thousands of Italians. It is a pity that the Italian press has been unable (with the possible exception of the Manifesto) to put the case so succinctly.

Democracy is fighting for its life in this country. As Miss Sterling puts it "things are

literally not as black as they seem" and Miss Sterling is those who love Italy and her well. All we need is p and time.

Now that a cease-fire u nam is, hopefully, about t place and the U.S. election soon be over, could we hav refreshing articles from a porters as Claire Sterling?

ORAZIO MAZZ

Dollop Diploma

One must be informed, but ing your excellent news quite a depressing business. your Oct. 25 issue, for ex Letter bombs and Ulster, of Peace" and "Small War, dreary presidential cam and "In Asia Still Another to Democracy." Then, "Ce mulate Nations Believe?" which, I believe, has answer positive NO. It never has probably never will. An waste of money on our p.

And then on Page 6 the v ful Waverley Root, who I always "comforted the he After reading about borag I suggest the following pr tion for world peace. A dol borage group served before to all heads of state thro the world, with double doll Africans and Asians, to "the phreniclike and lun person."

RAYMOND LIFE

Lugano.

On Amnesty

"The few hundred," E Nixon announced, "who to serve or who deserve country must pay a pen their crimes." The Re party's ancestor President surely must be wonder successors' evolution has no backwards. Mr. Lincoln's towards none and charity seems to clearly indicate perty of Abraham Lincoln the same political party of Richard Nixon. But the Lincoln belonged to no re organization; he merely lin worked his life out for Christian and Amnesty

HOWARD G

Amsterdam.

Controversial in Politics

The Late Ezra Pound, 87, A Titan of Modern Poetry

By Paul L. Montgomery
NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Like many poets, the American literary giant Ezra Pound, who died yesterday in a hospital in Venice at the age of 87, wrote his own epitaph. It was a poem called "E. P. Ode Pour l'Élection Son Sépulchre (Ode on Choosing his Tomb)," written just after World War I.

"Three years, out of key with his time,
I strove to resuscitate the dead art
poetry: to maintain 'the sublime'
the old sense. Wrong from the start—
I, hardly, but seeing he had been born
a half savage country, out of date;
not resolutely on wringing lilies
from the scorn . . .
vring the rocks small leeway
I chopped seas held him,
therefore, that year,
true Penelope was Maubert,
fished by obstinate isles;
served the elegance of Circe's hair
ther than the mottoes on sun-dials
affected by 'the march of events,'
passed from men's memory
in the twentieth century
son age; the case presents
adjunct to the muses' diadem,
he poem has one inaccuracy:
a Pound was not to pass from
his memory 'in the 30th year
his life.' He was to endure
a half-century more, to some
accon-light, to others a rebuke.
here is little question, that
nd was one of the half-dozen
important figures in the
ish literature of this century.
was the last survivor of
diverse band—Pound, William
Yeats, James Joyce, T. S.
t. D. H. Lawrence—who turned
writing of English and Ameri-
can from the Victorian to
modern.

At the same time, he was known
many Americans solely as an
intric, a drum-beater for Hitler
Mussolini, a persistent anti-
ite and a traitor to the coun-
of his birth.

2 Sides of the Man
One was able to resolve the
sides of the man. His friends
me apologists for everything
ad been, and his enemies
died everything he had done,
the most objective could only
ude that he was a man of
raditions.

was known among his vast
of friends as a man who
ys gave help in time of
le, a man who could not
people suffer. And yet, in the
of terror when mothers with
es in their arms were being
ched into the Nazi gas cham-
he was capable of telling
American people: "Every hour
go on with this war is an
lost to you and your chil-
and every sane act you
ut is committed in homage
tussolini and Hitler."
ere were moments of great
ty in his poetry, but also
ents of nasty railing at
and "Hebes"—names he
ed to those holding economic
different from his. His
was founded on purity and
thoroughness of language,
yet for the better part of
he wrote and spoke much
that was nearly empty of
ing.

poetry Pound wrote be-
1910 and 1920 was to serve
pur to young writers.
Eliot wrote that "Mr. Pound
e responsible for the 20th-
y revolution in poetry than
other individual."

in the 1920s, he was an
el prophet of America's
Generation. And two
of his poems, "Hugh Sel-
faulstrey" and the "Pisan-
" have taken their place
the masterpieces of the
language.
the importance of Pound
rest as much in what he

did for others as in what he did
himself. His career between 1910
and 1925 as a literary entre-
preneur has never been matched.
It was Pound who served as
secretary and literary guide to
William Butler Yeats during the
Irish poet's most productive
period. It was Pound who dis-
covered a young poet named
T. S. Eliot and who shaped the
poem that was to become "The
Waste Land." It was Pound who
was chiefly responsible for the
publication of what is generally
considered the greatest English
novel of this century—James
Joyce's "Ulysses."

Ezra Weston Loomis Pound was
born on Oct. 30, 1895, in Hanley,
Idaho. When Ezra was 18 months
old, his family moved East, eventu-
ally settling in the middle-class
Philadelphia suburb of Wynote.
His father became assistant as-
sayer in the United States Mint.

Interest in Languages
At the Cheltenham Military
Academy and Cheltenham High
School in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Ezra
nourished an interest in languages
—particularly Latin—and in liter-
ature. Because of his proficiency
in Latin, he was admitted to the
University of Pennsylvania in the
fall of 1911 at the age of 15.

"The youth—'whiskey-faced and
lanky by his own description—
was not a popular figure on
campus. Although the six-footer's
sensitive good looks, piercing green
eyes and untended mass of red
hair commanded attention, he
remained aloof from his class-
mates. Aside from fencing in
the gymnasium and ushering at
the football games, he took no
part in Penn activities.

In 1903, Pound met William
Carlos Williams, a medical student
at Penn who was to become an
important American poet. "Before
meeting Pound is like B. C. and
A. D.," Williams wrote to his
family.

Another friend of the period
was Hilda Doolittle, who was later
to achieve renown as the poet
"H. D." They had a brief ro-
mance, and later Miss Doolittle
was to marry Richard Aldington,
a member of Pound's circle in
London.

Unsystematic Scholar
After two years at Penn,
Pound transferred to Hamilton
College in Clinton, N.Y. Here he
acquired his abiding interest in
the poetry of Dante and the
medieval troubadours of Pro-
vence. He received a bachelor's
degree in 1905 and returned to
Penn, getting an M.A. in 1906.
He was a serious, though un-
systematic, scholar. To his
friends, it seemed that he had
read almost every book of liter-
ary history, and every important
work in a wide range of lan-
guages—old, middle and modern
English, medieval and modern
French, German, Spanish, Ital-
ian, Portuguese, Latin, Greek,
Provençal.

In the fall of 1907 Pound be-
came an instructor at Wabash
College in Crawfordsville, Ind.,
but he lasted only four months.
His departure was precipitated
by his landlady's discovery of a
prostitute in his room. Pound
said he had found the woman
hungry and shivering, and had
given her shelter as an act of
charity. The college authorities
thought differently, and he was
dismissed.

Early in 1908, with a few dol-
lars in his pocket, he shipped out
for Europe as a deck hand on a
cattle boat.

Pound became a well-known
figure in London literary society,
and he appeared to go out of his
way to attract attention. He of-
ten wore a single tur-
quoise earring and Byronic col-
lars to set off his red beard. One
of his outfits was described as
"trousers made of billiard cloth,
a pink coat, a blue shirt, a tie
hand-painted by a Japanese
friend, an immense sombrero."

Married His Student
Pound taught literature courses
at the Regent Street Polytechnic
Institute. Among his students
was Dorothy Shakespeare, whom
he later married, in 1914.

By the end of 1910 Pound was
well started on his mission to
reform English poetry. In con-
trast to what he called the
"arthritic milieu" of the writing
of his time, he proposed three
new principles:

1. Direct treatment of the
"thing" whether subjective or
objective.
2. To use absolutely no word
that does not contribute to the
presentation.
3. As regarding rhythm, to
compose in the sequence of the
musical phrase, not in the se-
quence of a metronome.

His chief enemies were literary
language, poetic inversion of word
order and adjectives.
"The concrete image, unruled
by an adjective, was a thing he
would have died for," a contem-
porary recalled. "Rhetoric was a

DEATH NOTICE
Fletcher Harper regrets to announce
the death of his beloved wife, Mrs.
HARPER BENEDICT, who died at the
American Hospital, on November
2nd. The funeral service will be
held at the American Cathedral, 22 Ave.
George-V, Paris (6e), Monday morning
November 5th, at 11 a.m.
Interment private at St-Germain-
des-Près cemetery.
New York papers please copy.

WASHINGTON—Mr. Roger Fatus, man-
aging director of the Benedict Bureau,
28 Rue du Mont-Parthenay, Paris-17,
expresses his sincere condolences and
regrets to announce the death of his
partner, Mrs. Ulysses BENEDICT,
who passed away on Nov. 2nd in Neuilly-
sur-Seine. The funeral service will be
held at the American Cathedral, 22 Ave.
George-V, Paris-6e, on Monday, Nov. 5,
at 11 a.m. Interment private.

thing he would gladly have mur-
dered."
In addition to his own work,
Pound was also working for
others. He became the European
editor of Poetry, the magazine
Harriet Monroe began publishing
in Chicago in 1913. Later he was
to hold the same post for Jane
Heap and Margaret Anderson's
The Little Review.

Discovery of Frost
Pound was forever discovering
people. "Have just discovered
another Amur'kn," he wrote in
his peculiar style in March, 1913.
"Turry Amur'kn, with I think,
the seeds of grade." That was
Robert Frost, whom Pound intro-
duced to the world in a review
soon afterward.

On Sept. 22, 1914, Pound wrote
to Harriet Monroe: "An Ameri-
can called Eliot called this p.m.
I think he has some sense tho
he has not yet sent me any
verse." That was T. S. Eliot.
On Sept. 30, Pound wrote again:
"I was jolly well right about
Eliot. He has sent in the best
poem I have yet had or seen
from an American."

The poem was "Portrait of a
Lady," which Pound soon print-
ed—the first publication of Eliot's
work.

Probably the most famous poem
of modern times is "The Waste
Land," first published in October,
1922. It had long been known
that when Eliot finished the
first draft of the poem, he gave
it to Pound to read, and Pound
persuaded him to discard at least
half of it.

A year ago, a facsimile and
transcript of that original draft
was published by Harcourt Brace
Jovanovich, and it included, for
the first time, the annotations of
Pound. From the annotations, it
was clear that Eliot, not fully an
admirer of Pound, surrendered to
Pound considerably on the struc-
ture of the poem, but was stub-
born to the end about the tex-
ture of the work, about the pre-
cise words that he wanted to use.

Rhythm and Obscurity
Connective phrases, for in-
stance, were sacrificed by Eliot
to the demands of the staccato
rhythms that Pound preferred,
and so while the poem gained in
intensity, it gained also in ob-
scurity.

Pound also helped to encourage
James Joyce. In 1913, Yeats asked
Pound to see if he could help
the impoverished Irish writer.
Soon, after seeing Joyce's work,
Pound was working tirelessly
to raise money so the writer
could continue it.

When Joyce finished "Ulysses"
in 1922, Pound persuaded Mar-
garet Anderson to print it serially
in "The Little Review."
In 1925 Pound moved to Rapallo
on the Italian Riviera, which was
to be his home for 20 years.
Aside from his work on a critical
edition of Guido Cavalcanti,
which appeared in 1932, he ne-
glected his poetry after moving to
Italy. Instead he became an eco-
nomic crank.

Economic Theories
He entered into correspondence
with hundreds of others who had
similar ideas about economics. He
never bothered to check the in-
formation his correspondents pro-
vided, but he built grand eco-
nomic theories on it.

His friends became fearful of
him. In 1933, Yeats went to Ra-
pallo to seek Pound's advice on
a new work. Pound wrote one
word on it—"putrid"—and handed
it back. The next year Joyce was
invited to dinner by Pound and
pleaded with Ernest Hemingway
to come along because he feared
to be alone with the poet.

Pound treated the effusions of
the hate-mongers and right-win-
gers of the 1930s as undisputed
facts. He became a vicious anti-
Semite, blaming the Jews for all
economic wrongs. He also became
a Fascist.

In 1934, Pound returned to the
United States to receive an hon-
orary degree from Hamilton Col-
lege. He tried to press his eco-



Agence France-Press.

Ezra Pound

Home Leaves Peking After Talk of Trade

Hails Chou Meeting; Does Not See Mao

PEKING, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Britain's Foreign Secretary, left here today after saying that the warmth of his welcome had been matched by the depth and freedom of his discussion with Chinese leaders during his five-day visit.

Sir Alec, in a press conference at the residence of British Ambassador John Addis, said that in two-and-a-half hours of discussion last night with Premier Chou En-lai he had found "a great deal of common ground which should be exploited to the advantage of both countries." He said that while there were still some areas of disagreement, "the ice between us had been broken before I came; now the waters are warm and we can swim in them together."

The Briton was not tendered a meeting with Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a session which London's representatives had hoped for. The omission of such a meeting, which had been granted France's Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann on his visit last summer, was taken by observers to indicate that France remains the West European nation with the closest ties to Peking.

The Russian Question
But the Chinese leaders who did see Sir Alec reportedly hinted that they preferred Britain's less conciliatory policies toward the Soviet Union, over France's program of seeking closer links with Moscow.

Sir Alec, who was seen off by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, flew to Hong Kong, where he will spend 24 hours.
Referring to his talks today with Trade Minister Pao Hsiang-kuo, Sir Alec said at his press conference that both countries agreed that mutual trade was "far too low" and both would look for ways to increase it.

Mr. Pao is to visit London in a few months and it is hoped that Mr. Chi will come to Britain next summer, he added.

Yugoslav Aide Is Said to Quit

BELGRADE, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Koca Popovic, who has held several top posts in Yugoslavia since World War II, has resigned as a member of the State Presidium, sources said here today.

Observers link his reported resignation with those of several other Serbian party officials and of some party and government officials in other Yugoslav republics in the wake of President Tito's campaign to strengthen Communist discipline.
The resignation of Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac was announced yesterday.

Mr. Popovic, 64, has been a member of the Yugoslav Communist party since 1933 and at various times since 1945 has held the posts of chief of staff, foreign minister and vice-president. The sources could not say if he will continue to be a member of the Defense Council and of the Federation Council.

Obituaries

Oukrainsky, Danced With Pavlova

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Serge Oukrainsky, 68, dancer, choreographer and onetime partner of Anna Pavlova, died at a hospital here yesterday.
Born in Odessa, Russia, Mr. Oukrainsky began his stage career as a mime in 1911. He came to the United States two years later with the Pavlova company and remained with the company as a soloist and partner of Miss Pavlova until 1915.

He moved to Chicago where he established with Andrew Pavley the Pavley Oukrainsky School of Ballet which toured extensively in the United States, Mexico, Cuba and South Africa.
Mr. Oukrainsky moved in 1927 to the West Coast where he served as ballet master to the San Francisco and Los Angeles operas until 1931, and in 1934 began teaching ballet in Hollywood. He had been in semi-retirement for several years.

Sir George Elvey Creasy
LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Elvey Creasy, 77, the man responsible for planning naval operations for the Allied invasion of Europe in World War II, died yesterday.

Sir George saw service in both world wars in the Royal Navy. Much of his active duty involved submarines or defense against them.
He was commander in chief of the British Home Fleet for two years from 1952 and retired in 1955. As chief of staff to the late Adm. Sir Bertram Ramsay, allied naval commander-in-chief when the invasion of Normandy was prepared, Sir George was in charge of planning the naval operations for it.

Dr. Willy E. Baensch
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Dr. Willy E. Baensch, 78, an internationally known radiologist, who once assisted Dr. Marie Curie, died yesterday of a cerebral hemorrhage in a hospital.
Dr. Baensch was professor emeritus and consultant to the

UN Assembly Asks All States To Aid Liberation Movements

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The General Assembly today approved a resolution calling on all states and UN agencies to aid independence movements in colonial territories.
This aid, the assembly said, should go "in particular to the national liberation movements of the territories in Africa, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity."

The resolution was offered by a large group of "Third World" and Communist countries and was approved by 89 votes to five, with 23 abstentions. The five countries voting against were the United States, Britain, France, South Africa and Portugal.
The resolution urged all states and the specialized agencies and organizations within the UN "to provide moral and material assistance to all peoples struggling for their freedom and independence in the colonial territories and to those living under alien domination."

"Illegal Racist Minority"
It also asked all states and agencies to withhold assistance of any kind from the governments of Portugal and South Africa and "the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial

domination and racial discrimination."

The resolution described colonialism as a threat to international peace and security.
The Assembly reaffirmed its recognition of the "legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples and peoples under alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal."

South African delegate Jim Steward, speaking before the vote, warned the Assembly against "the apparently largely unconscious drift of this organization to a position of condoning or endorsing violence."

He said that the euphemistic use of such words as "liberation" and the "necessary means" for action could not cloak the trend toward lending legitimacy and justification to violence.

There are an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 Ugandan-citizen Asians here, and another 3,000 or so Asians who, although noncitizens, have been exempted from expulsion as a result of their professional skills. It is unlikely that many of them will want to stay if they have to give up their businesses.

Tanker Blast Kills 10
TAIPEI, Nov. 2 (AP).—Ten workers were killed and 41 injured today when an explosion rocked a Norwegian tanker undergoing repairs at the Taiwan Shipbuilding Co. docks at the northern port of Keelung. Police said the explosion occurred when gas leaked from a welding torch.

Korean Officials Meet 2d Time
SEOUL, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Officials of South and North Korea met in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang today for the second time to try to improve relations between the two parts of Korea.

The second meeting of the South-North coordinating committee in the North Korean parliament building lasted for 10 minutes. According to news reports filed by a 10-man official South Korean press corps covering the talks, another session will be held tomorrow.

Gas Hinders Rescue
SAPPORO, Japan, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Rescue workers tonight fought their way into a gas-filled coal mine at nearby Ishikari in search of 31 miners believed trapped earlier today by an explosion. Police said they assumed that the miners were all dead because the mine filled with gas after the blast.
Rescue operations were being hindered by white smoke, believed to be deadly methane gas.

3 Die in Tanker Blast
BRINDISI, Italy, Nov. 2 (AP).—An Italian oil tanker exploded in flames yesterday as it was leaving the harbor here on the heel of the Italian peninsula. Three crewmen were killed and several others were seriously injured.

Born for business

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FILMS IN PARIS

Alain Delon as Schoolmaster

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—In "Le Professeur" (at the Montparnasse, the Cluny-Palace and the Concorde-Palace) a male teacher at a Rimini high school, though apt at maintaining order in the classroom, becomes enamored of a student who leads him on a frantic chase, much of it in speeding autos.

She has problems of her own. Her mother is a bad-tempered slattern who is blackmailing a wealthy playboy, a dissipated brute, into marrying her daughter. The poor teacher is soon in the soup, bound in a web of shady complications from which the author-director, Valerio Zurlini, is incapable of liberating him by feasible means. The narrative, after a promising start, sinks into lurid melodrama.

It is one of the mysteries of movie-making that scenarios often provide an intriguing premise but are unable to develop it. This being well known it is surprising that films go before the cameras

with the writing only half done. Imagine even a playwright of Eugene O'Neill's stature delivering an unfinished script with the understanding that he would complete it during rehearsals. Yet such is common film practice.

Alain Delon begins with an interesting characterization as the tough, young schoolmaster who with casual manner rules his troublesome classes with an iron hand. The author, having then run out of material, reduces the star to a chauffeur, set behind the wheel of a dashing automobile for the remaining reels. Sonia Petrova is the schoolgirl, Alida Valli is her dissolute mother, Lea Massari is the teacher's nagging wife and Renato Salvatori is the teacher's boon companion in off-duty hours.

"La Cérémonie" (at the Quinette 4) is the most striking film to come from Tokyo in a long while. Its director, Nagisa Oshima, relates in a series of flash-

Alain Delon as the teacher in Valerio Zurlini's "Le Professeur."



backs and flash forwards the chronicle of an upper-middle-class Japanese household from 1946 to 1971, with its crumbling traditions which poison and destroy. It is a story as blood-stained and barbaric as a tragic Greek legend and incest and outraged honor motivate its traffic. It throbs with a violence, now repressed, now naked. From its selection of episodes a fascinating general picture of mad passion and corrupting illusions emerges and, though the pace is leisurely and even strained by long exchanges of dialogue, one remains absorbed. The translation of the French subtitles, which dance by at the bottom of the screen at lightning speed, is inadequate and details of several incidents are obscured. Even the title seems a mistranslation, for the film is filled with ceremonies—those of marriage and death—and "Les Cérémonies" would be more appropriate. Here is a remarkable and impressive drama, a Japanese contribution to the screen that is worthy of deep study.

"Absences Répétées" directed by Guy Gilles (at the Luxembourg II, the S.F. Rives, the Plaza and the Studio République)

outlines the downfall of a Parisian adolescent who seeks oblivion in drug addiction. The film is an instructive and sympathetic investigation of contemporary youth's neo-nihilism that concentrates on the lyric reveries of the narcotic victim. Cocteau's journal on opium smoking might have been its inspiration. In any case, it presents a novel cinematic approach and it casts a weird and bewitching spell. Patrick Pemm's portrayal of the determined dropout has striking poignancy and convincing consistency, and Guy Gilles succeeds in evoking a variety of brooding moods with both his scenario and his camera.

The French censors have at last

5th-Century Buddha Discovered in Ceylon

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Nov. 2 (AP).—A 10-inch bronze statuette of Buddha from the 5th century AD and described by experts as "priceless" has been found at Sri Lanka's sacred city of Anuradhapura.

The experts said the statuette has striking resemblance to the famed Samadhi image depicting Buddha in meditation.

permitted the release—in abbreviated form—of the Andy Warhol-Franz Morrissey film "Trash," which is now at the Dragon, the Saint-Germain, Evette, the Cinévox and the Elysées-Lincoln in English. This celebrated product of the American screen's underground has exercised a considerable influence on the American screen's "overground," very noticeably on Mike Nichols' "Carnal Knowledge," for example.

Of plot there is very little and there is only a minimum of dramatic progress. The scene for the most part is a New York tenement room and the principals are a trio of male transvestites. Morrissey has said that in a sense the script is a broad improvisation of a Hollywood comedy about three show girls, "Girls About Town," written by Zoe Akins. The dialogue, however, bears no resemblance to anything that the elegant Miss Akins ever penned and she would probably be both shocked and amused at the transformation her situations have undergone. "Trash," a bold venture in style and technique, is a fair sample of the American film's avant-garde. It is the first of the Warhol productions to reach the Parisian public and is probably destined for great success.

There is an Australian baobab, called "the bottle tree," since the swollen lower part of the trunk slopes inward at its top with the curve of the shoulder of a bottle, from which rises a thinner upper trunk as though it were growing out of the "bottle." Madagascar has a baobab

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'It grows indefinitely, hence its name.

Baobab means the thousand-year-old tree

but in what language is uncertain.'

The baobab may not be the strangest tree in the world, but it is certainly the fattest. It never grows higher than 30 feet but can reach a circumference of 75. Top-heavy branches rise from its summit, sometimes 80 feet long, bending over to sweep the ground and enclose the trunk in a tent of greenery. African families frequently elect to move into capacious hollow trunks or hew out huts in the living wood, which does no harm to a virtually indestructible tree.

The baobab, like the olive, seems to have achieved immortality. It grows indefinitely, hence its name. Baobab means the thousand-year-old tree, but in what language is uncertain. In Italy, a country accustomed to brush with Ethiopia, the word is said to be Abyssinian. The French, familiar with the Middle East and North Africa, put it down as Arabic. English authorities incline to think it is an Equatorial African word, though from which language they do not specify.

This last seems the likeliest, given the range of the baobab, which grows everywhere south of the Sahara in Africa, where Dr. Livingstone saw it and said it reminded him of a gigantic carrot planted upside down. The most important of its dozen species is probably the African *Adansonia digitata*.

There is an Australian baobab, called "the bottle tree," since the swollen lower part of the trunk slopes inward at its top with the curve of the shoulder of a bottle, from which rises a thinner upper trunk as though it were growing out of the "bottle." Madagascar has a baobab

which, so far as I know, is not named after the bottle, though it looks like one; but its shape is somewhat different, resembling the tall narrow stone bottles in which some Dutch liqueurs are put up, from whose top relatively short boughs spread out ridged.

Waverley Root

lously like a feather duster. This tree bears leaves only four months out of the year.

The baobab is almost 100 percent edible. It bears brownish-yellow gourd-like fruit with a woody skin, ranging in size from the dimensions of a large egg-shaped orange to 15 inches long. It is known as monkey's bread, for these animals dote on it; they also contribute to spreading the tree. Baobab seeds, which are buried in the pulp of the fruit, are hard, and reluctant to germinate; but after passing through the alimentary tract of the baboon, softened by gastric juices and dropped with natural manure, they grow readily. Man enjoys the fruit also. The pulp, somewhat gluey in texture, is pleasant to the taste and refreshing, but acid, so it requires sweetening for eating fresh. The juice is used to make a cooling drink, particularly appreciated in Egypt and Morocco. The dried fruit goes into various dishes to heighten their flavor. Baobab pulp formerly appeared in pharmacies, under the curious name of earth of Lemnos, presumably referring to the Greek island.

where no baobabs grow. Spoiled fruit is used to make soap.

The leaves of the baobab are added to soups or employed to make a spinach-like salad. They can also be steeped in water along with the bark, producing a sort of tea reputed to be a pain killer. Air-dried in the shade, they are stamped into a powder, called *kalo* by Africans, used to thicken sauces or gravies, or simply to add a tart flavor to a dish.

In South Africa the seeds are used to make a crude form of baking powder. Roasted, they are eaten directly. Dried, crushed and ground, they add spice to steers. A trick of knowledge's travelers in the hotter parts of Africa is to hold a few baobab seeds under the tongue; their tartness staves off the sensation of thirst. When the need for water becomes really imperative, the traveler has recourse to the baobab tree itself, whose spongy bulging trunk is a veritable reservoir. Its curious wood is so soft that an iron-tipped cane can be driven through it. Tear off some of the wood, and you can wring water out of it as if from a damp towel. Elephants know this, and in the dry season not only eat the leaves and the bark, but chew pieces of the wood for its moisture.

Even dead and buried, the baobab does not abandon its gastronomic usefulness: its ashes contain chlorides, so they can be used as a substitute for salt.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Italian Art Restoration Institute Can't Afford to Pay Repair Bill

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Central Institute of Art Restoration has closed because of lack of funds to repair its 600-year-old headquarters.

The director, Pasquale Rotondi, said today that parliament had failed to pass a bill granting the \$85,000 necessary to repair the building.

"So I have decided to close the institute because I do not want to risk my life in such a ruined building," Mr. Rotondi said.

The institute is the only one in Italy authorized to grant a diploma of master of art restoration. Mr. Rotondi said that at least 100 students, 75 of them foreigners with scholarships, were registered in the 1972-73 course.

Experts from the institute carry out restorations of art works and monuments. The building, erected by the Borgia family, has housed the institute since it was founded in 1939.

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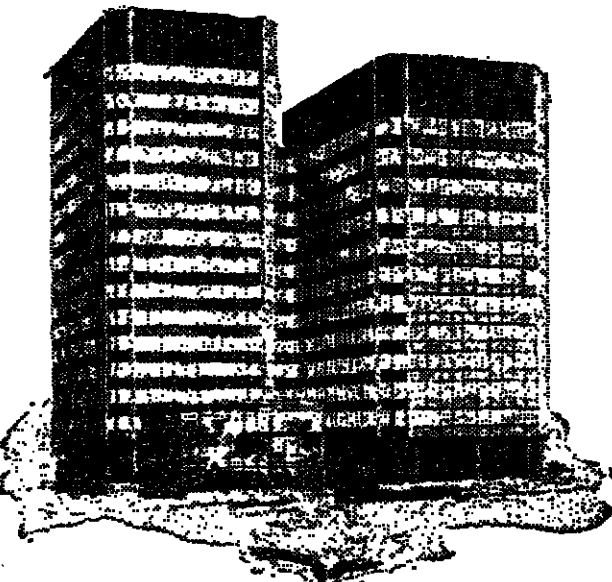
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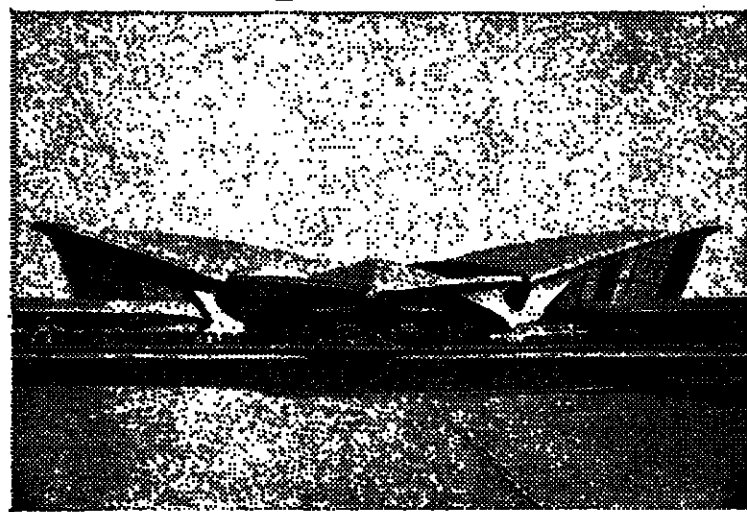
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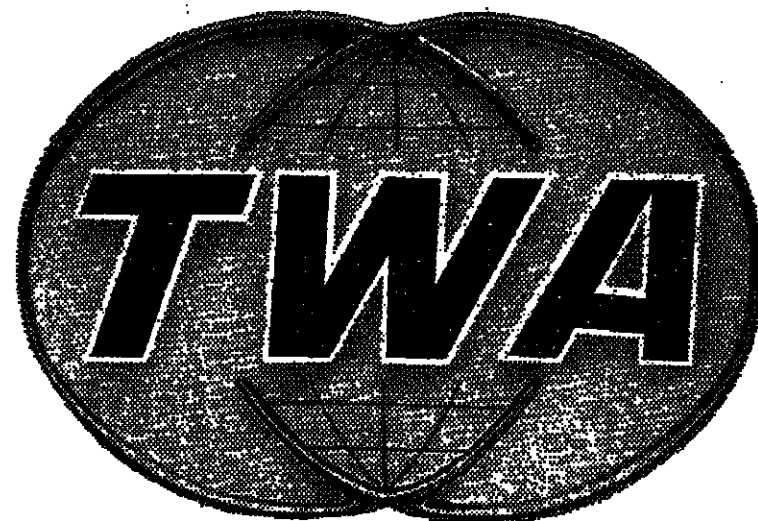
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / November, 1972

\$100,000,000

First Chicago Corporation

6 3/4% Notes due November 1, 1980

Interest is payable May 1 and November 1

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The acquisition of
Howmedica, Inc.

by
Pfizer Inc.

has become effective.

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and represented Howmedica, Inc. and its principal stockholders, Howmed Corporation and Pechiney Ugué Kuhlmann Corporation, in connection therewith.

LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.

November 2, 1972

(Continued on next page.)

Net					Net											
P/B	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	—1972—	Stocks and	Sta.	30/90	P/B	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	—1972—	Stocks and	
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INDUSTRIAL

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 2, 1972

	High	Low	Last Charge
1			

2000 Teck Cor	B	440	425	430	+2
100 U Kern		330	330	330	-1
2700 U Siscoe		240	190	210	+2

—1972—		Stocks and	Sts.							Net
High	Low	Div. In - \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'g		

—1972—		Stocks and	Sis.	Net	
High	Low	Dist. in \$	1969	5/27 High	Low Last

—1972—		Stocks and	Sls.	P/E			High	Low	Last	Net
High	Low	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge		

Mutual Funds

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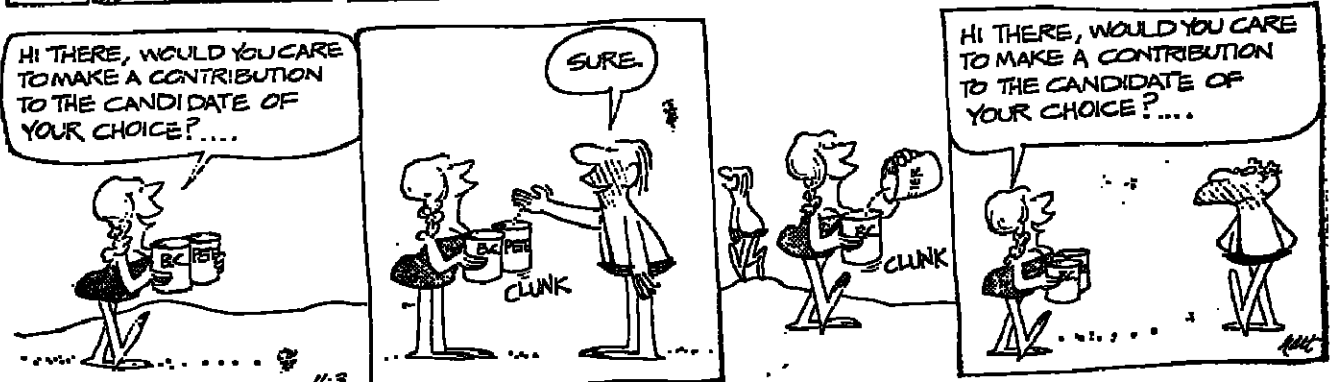
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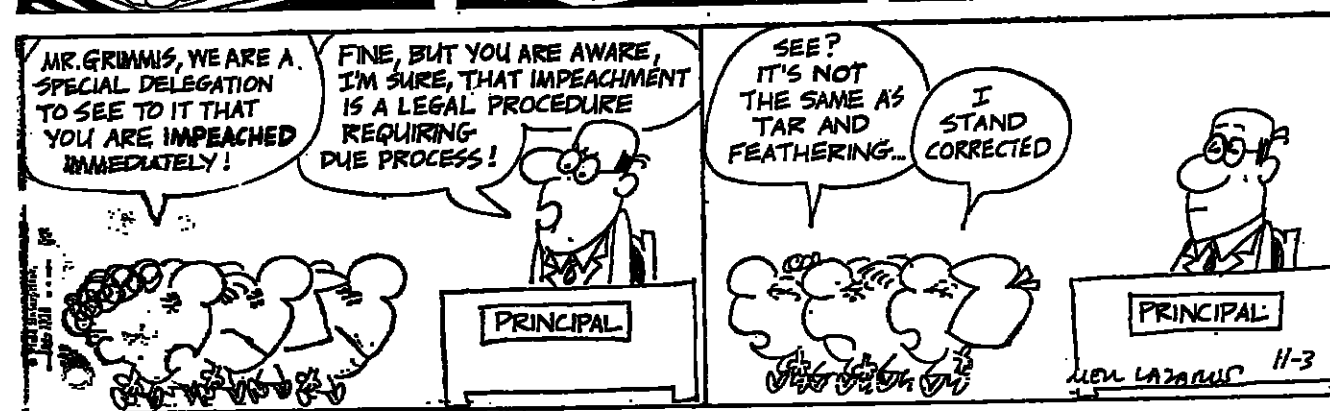
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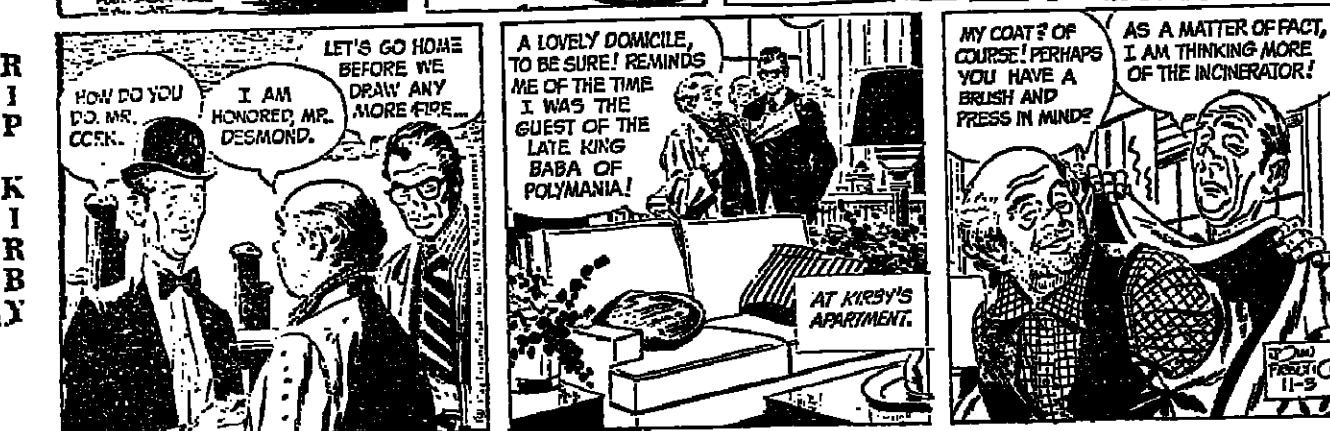
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East opened one diamond, hoping his partner would bid a major suit. But South overcalled two clubs, giving North a problem. Two clubs was no doubt a safe contract, but there seemed a chance to score more in a major so he ventured two hearts. This bid would normally require a six-card suit, but the solidity of North's hearts was sufficient compensation.

East should not doubt he had passed, hoping to defend two hearts, or perhaps bid two spades. His actual double was unwise, since it suggested more strength than he had already shown by his opening bid.

South rebid the anemic club suit, and was probably nervous when West doubled with quiet confidence, but the nervousness and the confidence were both misplaced.

West led a spade, and South proceeded to wrap up nine tricks. He won the first trick with the spade jack and led a heart to the dummy's ten. East won with the ace, searched in vain for a trump to lead and returned the diamond.

NORTH
♠ Q9842
♥ KQJ107
♦ 4
♣ 7

EAST (D)
♠ K1063
♥ A432
♦ KQJ92
♣ —

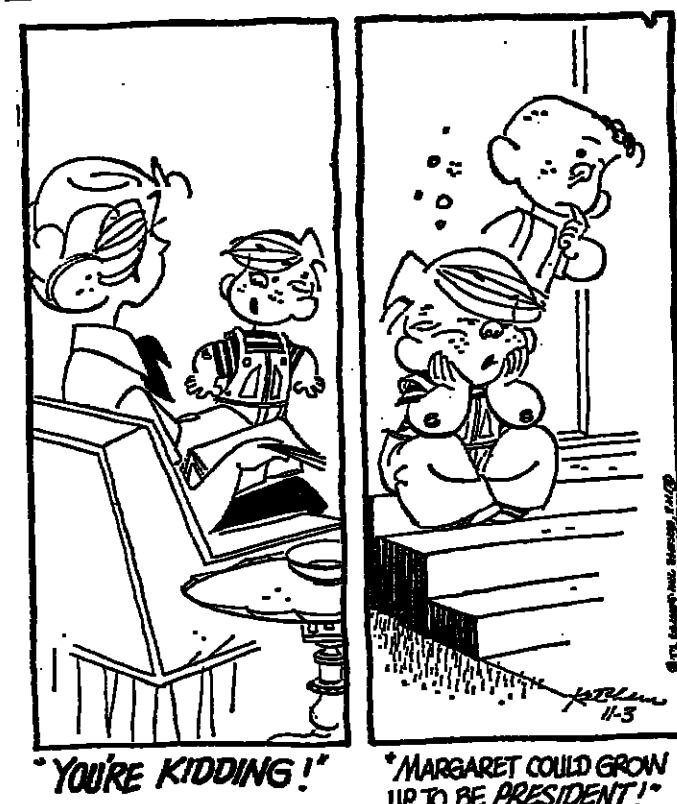
SOUTH
♠ A
♥ 8
♦ A765
♣ A98432

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
1♦ 3♣ Pass 2♥
Dbl. 3♣ Dbl. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the spade seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SHOP	FITUP	PISA
EARL	ATONE	ADAM
ELIA	RELIC	CLAP
PLAY	FOR	SUCKER
WILES	LIAKE	
CAMPUS	PLATOON	
OMITS	BOLIVIA	
WILDS	BILLIE	LAYS
ATE	MOTEL	BERTIA
SYSTOLES	PILAYON	
ODD	SOAP	
MAKING	GLAY	FOR
JANE	ERROL	ALIRE
THOM	STINCE	ALIAS
MENS	STOKE	RENT

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAMEF
GREBA
LAMORN
RUMMUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: BASSO VOUCH DIVIDE MELODY
Answer: "Dropped" by a noisy person - "LAVES" (overstressed)

BOOKS

SOUTH AFRICA:
Civilizations in Conflict

By Jim Hoagland. Houghton Mifflin. 428 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Ezekiel Mphahlele

THE South African situation screams for moral censure and confrontation. It must be a notoriously deaf or indifferent ear that fails to hear the cries of African widows whose husbands have fallen by the white man's gun and club; of mothers whose sons have been shanghaied to white farms; of women whose husbands are in jail for no crime other than that they raised their voices against injustice; of children whose mothers are in jail. Which reminds one: There has never been an urban riot in South Africa comparable to black riots in this country, one in which whites have ever lost anything materially or have been killed.

Jim Hoagland's book on South Africa is first-class reporting, a book all Americans should read. Often too level-headed for a passionately committed reader, in which I include myself, Hoagland exasperates because he does not gloss over the fact that tyranny means to stay, and on its own humiliating terms.

He dares to speculate on the possibility of living with tyranny rather than destroying it. As Hoagland himself says, his is a largely descriptive book, depending "more on detail and incident to explain South Africa than upon immutable truths." The facts, the events, the ideas he recounts are theoretically damaging enough to the crooked ethics of apartheid. Still, the most objective, level-headed observer cannot but betray every so often his own moral judgment. Understatement and irony do the trick here.

Hoagland vividly and sensitively records the attitudes and pronouncements that fragment a society and which the white man would like to think ultimately represent different, irreconcilable ways of life: ways that justify apartheid.

Unfortunately the book's subtitle, "Civilizations in Conflict," seems to confirm this position. Is there really a conflict? Is it not a fabrication in the white man's tribal mind that we cannot form one, integrated South Africa? South African whites have become less and less European over the last three centuries and yet they do not share African culture. What is their civilization?

Again, one wonders what Hoagland means when he asserts that the whites "began to arrive when African settlement of the region was still in a state of flux, and indigenous patterns of social organization were just coming into being." He accepts the authority of Mendel Wilson and Leonard Thompson in "The Oxford History of South Africa" where they present "a convincing

case" that Bantu-speaking tribes were probably in the region at least as early as the 11th century.

How does he reconcile this with the belief that six centuries ago the social organization of Africans in what is now the C of Province was still in a state flux? Strange, too, when he considers that in the trail hand them were the Shona and Zambians!

The author is aware that Boers arrested the African emergence into nationhood, the blacks have never abandoned the idea of being a nation, an account of itself in the struggle for freedom. One of the frightening prospects is the ultimate acceptance of the independence of the F. Tustans—the primitive joys tribalism the Boer himself cherished over the years a compensation for his inability deal with a progressive changing world out there.

Hoagland has probed and quired and listened intently, most as if, one gets only a hint about this, he was engaged in an odyssey into himself, a quest to understand himself eventually his own fellow at through the South African experience. What strikes me is the picture he paints of the F to whom he naturally had access.

I have never been impressed by the tiffs between Boer Boer, such as the one that involved the Verliges and V rumples. The former want to do your song and dance steel cage and the latter steel cages cost too much and eventually reinforced identity. So they want you run around with no sense of in order to shoot you down easily—in self-defense.

Nor have I ever been impressed by middle-aged Boer theolog who becomes emancipated too to be of any use to anyone withstand persecution from tribesmen. Men who them are still at bottom slaves to own ghetto sanctions; freaks Rev. C. P. Beyers Naude of Dutch Reformed Church.

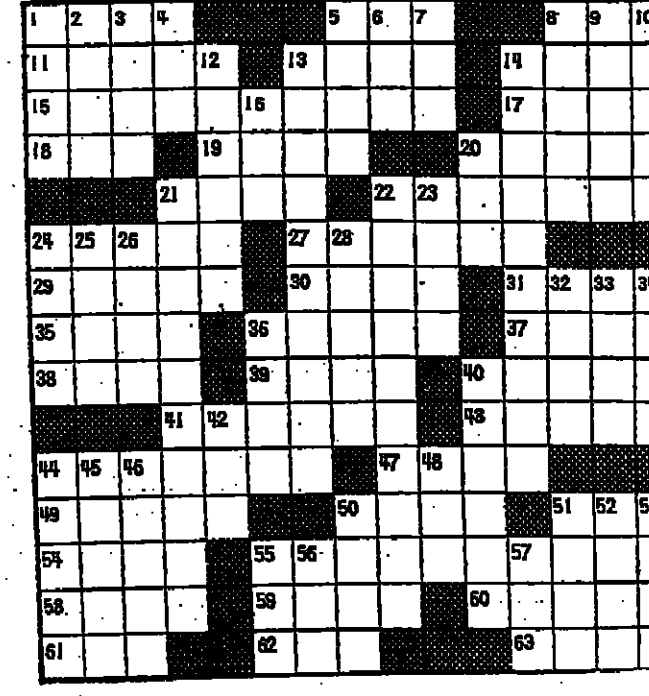
Hoagland's book poses less formidable and painful questions, which, it is quite clear, resolved in the long run, all, only by the blacks themselves in South Africa. We do not what generation will feel it had enough and find other of defeating tyranny. But still seems to be against rule, if it is not yet our African's side.

Mr. Mphahlele, a South African, wrote this review for Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS
- 1 State of the Salt Flats
 - 5 Sawtooth
 - 8 Navy police: Abbr.
 - 11 Vikings, e.g.
 - 13 Gilt's name
 - 14 Town map
 - 15 With 22 Across, advice of sorts
 - 17 Newspaper section
 - 18 Miss
 - 19 Bucks
 - 20 Paris transit
 - 21 Support
 - 22 See 15 Across
 - 24 Rounded projections
 - 27 Monkey or paint
 - 29 Manifest
 - 30 Bridge expert: Sidney
 - 31 Foray
 - 35 No. 1 of a trio
 - 36 Soft touch
 - 37 No. 2 of a trio
 - 38 Tight and wide men
 - 39 Entrance
 - 40 Auto or chair
 - 41 Profession
 - 43 Kind of agent
 - 44 Irritations for drivers
 - 47 Saint Jean and de la Cité
 - 49 Utah and family
 - 50 Allied by nature
 - 51 Clock number
 - 54 French river
 - 55 Petticoat décor
 - 58 Uncles to nifties
 - 59 Angers
 - 60 Figure in 1921
 - 61 Poetic word
 - 62 "about time!"
 - 63 Fiber
 - 13 Tamiami Trail area
 - 14 Cannons
 - 16 Chemical suffix: My. fr.
 - 20 Kind of peepholes
 - 21 Big successes
 - 23 Vague
 - 24 Fifteen
 - 25 Kiln
 - 26 Influence
 - 28 Fasten again
 - 32 "memoire"
 - 33 Lupino and others
 - 34 Noises
 - 36 Catherine
 - 40 Lays out
 - 42 Out of, in Berlin
 - 44 Table
 - 45 Weird
 - 46 Caruso, for one
 - 48 Gopher's concert
 - 50 Some serves
 - 51 No. 3 of a trio
 - 52 Quechuan
 - 53 Stravinsky
 - 55 Fifty-two for Cicero
 - 56 Skill
 - 57 Dame



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Observer

Prisoner of Love

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—A strange thing, this. And yet it sounds so dully mechanical, so unstrange, that one hesitates to come right out with it for fear of driving away readers. If it were about sex or mugging or the President, we could go right to the point in smashing declaratives. "Sex pledged today that immediately after its re-election it would initiate a 14-point program of..."



Baker

Well, enough of dawdling. It is about the car and the dull mechanical fact is that the car is not working right.

For reasons too tedious to explain, the car's ability to make a right turn has been deteriorating gradually over the last year. Despite three or four trips to the car hospital for expensive surgery, the paralysis of the right-turn reflex has been progressing at a disturbing pace.

At present, a wide swooping right turn can still be executed with tortured shrieks if the driver applies total back-and-arm musculature to force the steering wheel over to full right rudder. On a tight corner, of course, the resulting wide swoop brings the car out of the turn in such a position that it is moving head-on into oncoming traffic.

In order to complete the turn on the right or safe side of the street, the car must be stopped about half-way through the arc, backed up slightly as though being parked, then put back into forward gear and re-attempted. If this sounds confusing, never mind. The important and obvious point is that it is a difficult, dangerous and—worst of all—embarrassing maneuver to perform in traffic.

Other motorists become incensed about the pause in mid-turn and the backing up for re-aiming. They blow their horns and curse. Fists are waved. It is awkward. It makes a scene.

None of you, dear readers, will think it strange that other motorists should shriek vile words at

a crippled car struggling bravely to serve its master in adversity. No, this is not strange; among a people who love their cars, what could be more normal than these exhibitions of public hatred for a car that disturbs the smooth, amorous flow of traffic, that exalted merging of man and metallo-plastic-petroleum?

What is strange is—well, life begins to be not so full as it once was. Plans begin to be influenced by an increasingly urgent desire to avoid having to make right turns.

Last week, for example, the Mortons sent a dinner invitation which had to be rejected. We did not tell them the truth, of course. We told them that we had made a prior engagement to dine with the Livings.

The truth is that there is no way of getting to the Mortons' house without making three right turns.

The places we can reach without right turning are few and far between. Carry-out fried-chicken boutiques are, for some curious reason, almost invariably arrived at only after a series of left turns, as are small loan companies and garages specializing in front-end repair by men with hooded eyes who tell you, as they take your check for \$287.69, that "a car's never going to be right again once you bend up the front end like that."

If this car were a horse, it would have been shot long ago. But it does no good to shoot a car. "Shooting" doesn't bother them much," the garage man says. "It's not like wrecking the front end."

When that happens, they keep suggesting, with obscene little winks, it's time to get a new lover, which can take you to paradise for just \$4,500, take up to three years to pay, be the envy of your neighborhood, make a real right turn again before the price goes up immediately after the election.

No! No! No! Not another three years to pay!

Life is shrinking down, becoming a tiny little left turner's life. Still, we are all, one way or another, prisoners of those expensive wheels, those rich and lovely wheels.

Yeats and the President Of the Irish Senate

By Tom Buckley

NEW YORK (NYT)—The story is told in my family that when I was five years old I came downstairs one evening at our house in Merrion Square in Dublin and announced a senatorial voice, "I hate poetry," said Michael Yeats, chairman of the senate of the Republic of Ireland, barrister and only son of William Butler Yeats.

"Everyone laughed, naturally enough, because I thought the word was pronounced that way," he said. "I suppose I was peeved at my father for something or other, but I did in fact tend to rebel as a child against the literary life."

Mr. Yeats had just presented a program of his father's ballads, sung by his wife, the former Gertrude O'Leary, at the Adelphi University campus at Garden City.

"Of course, I don't hate poetry," he said, "but I can't say I'm particularly interested in it. My particular interests are music and politics. I was the music critic of the Dublin Evening Press for seven or eight years, and I only resigned the position when I was elected to the chairmanship of the senate in 1969."

Oddly enough, the elder Yeats was tone deaf. "The only tune he could recognize was 'God Save the Queen,' because everyone stood up when it was played."

The poet's son said that he had no particular favorites



Michael Yeats, W.B. Yeats and Anne Yeats.

among his father's poetry, but that he had one unchallenged favorite.

"That was 'Prayer for My Son,'" he said. "It was written after my birth in 1921, and the other boys at St. Columba's School used to recite it, knowing it would drive me to a fury."

Someone produced the collected works and he read the first few lines of the poem:

*Behold a strong ghost stand at the head
That my Michael may sleep sound
Nor cry, Nor turn in the bed
Till the morning meal come round.*

"You can imagine how that sort of thing went down, among adolescents at a boarding school where the only acceptable subjects were football and rugby," he said.

"Actually, I never felt that I knew my father very well," he said. "He married very late in life and was 56 when I was born. I was away at school from the time I was six and was only 17 when he died in 1939. It was only in his last few years that I was on rather easy terms with him. I suppose I was of more interest to him as an individual than I had been earlier."

"There never was any question about my taking up an artistic career. He realized that I just wasn't fitted for it. My sister, Anne, on the other hand, had an artistic bent. She painted, and he always encouraged her."

Mr. Yeats, who is 6 feet 2 and spare, bears a remarkable resemblance to his father. "So much so," he said, "that people come up to me whom I've never met and say, on the basis of having seen pictures of my father, 'You must be Michael Yeats.'"

"If I dressed the way he did," said Mr. Yeats, who was attired in conservative blue, "with that—what shall I call it—careless, you might say, and if I wore my hair longer, the resemblance would be even more pronounced."

The poet had a lifelong interest in spiritualism, the occult and astrology, other interests that his son does not share. "I'm sure he had a horoscope cast when I was born," he said. "I may even have it, but I can't say that I've ever looked at it. As to astrology, I believe in them the day I see one. I'm afraid I lack imagination in that direction."

Though his father's study was closed to him and his sister when he was working, Mr. Yeats recalled, there were occasions when he would work in public places.

"He would make a sort of queer, low-pitched humming noise," he said. "They were the kind of noises that when he made them on a bus someone might come up to him and ask him if he were ill. When he composed his verses, before he wrote anything down, he had to be satisfied that it sounded right. My mother told us at a very early age: 'When your father makes that kind of noise, just stop whatever you're doing and be still.'"

PEOPLE: Envoy Brigitte Bardot Off to a Sleepy Start

French film star Brigitte Bardot, arriving in Port Louis, Mauritius, to promote tourism for the island, stepped off her plane and said she was too tired to do anything but go to bed—and did so, straightaway. In the process she ignored the Mauritian foreign minister, Gaetan Duval (upsetting him a bit), missed a dinner party held in her honor (upsetting Duval a bit more), and refused the special hotel suite prepared for her and went off to a hotel in the remote northern part of the island (further upsetting Duval—he's in charge of tourism, too). The first was calmed by Baron Armand de Roemay, who organized Miss Bardot's visit, by inviting her and Duval to meet at his castle in "Villages," Outcomes? Duval said on television afterwards that he accepted that the "amb" was really a mistake because BB was really tired and "I met her last night and I am going to have dinner with her tonight. She is an exquisite and marvelous girl... and she is the person to promote Mauritius abroad."

Anglers have the right to fish peacefully and without disturbance on British rivers, the Court of Appeal has ruled, awarding damages against a canoeist who was accused of upsetting fish or rather the fishermen on the Wharfe River in Yorkshire. The three justices of the Appeals Court in London overruled a county tribunal which had found that the Bradford Walkers Angling Club had no right to sue the canoeist who took his two sons for a picnic outing on the river. The club bought the fishing rights to that stretch of the river in 1965. "It is plain on the evidence that the passing of canoes up and down the river must disturb the fish, make them move off, and disturb them for a considerable time, thus interfering with the right of fishing," Lord Denning ruled in his far-reaching judgment. Nominal damages of 50 pence were assessed against the canoeist, Steven Peters.

A couple of notes from the Soviet satirical magazine Krokodil, courtesy of the UPI in Moscow:

Soviet workers absent from their jobs are required to submit letters explaining why. Krokodil reprinted the following excuse from one unnamed absentee: "There was no reason. I didn't come simply because I had an enthusiasm to work." And the explanation by an unidentified Soviet citizen was taken from police blotter: "I now am at a dog belonging to the chief of the construction site is not hooking action. I wanted to attract public attention to the propriety of keeping dogs balconies. It is a pity that when I was barking I was drunk at the dog's owner was not at home."

In Kibby-in-Ashfield, En land, housewife Glynis Stae pulled a weed from her back garden and the ground open up, revealing a 17-foot-deep hole. She grasped the edge of the hole and managed to climb out, spokesman for the Coal Board said the hole was caused by mining subsidence in the area.

As noted in People yesterday, Mickey Mouse is one of the 4 officially listed candidates contesting 87 seats in New York's general election. A 44 candidate, a Mr. Jesus (who had his nomination declined).

The first time Dick Clark pulled the chain on the toilet in his new house it gushed clouds steam. Plumbers had connected the toilet to the hot-water system. A neighbor on the same new housing estate had no problems—when he turned on the water in the bathtub, pudd began appearing through a floor from pipes which had been connected up.

What does one do with a truck that is really loaded? "Y arrest it," Limestone Conn Sheriff general W. Evans said. Alhambra, Alabama. And what he did after getting several complaints from motor about a truck nearly run them off the highway. Edw Lewis Rowles, 40, a truck driver for the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, has been charged with driving while intoxicated. Evans reported, His truck loaded with 42,500 pounds of whisky en route from Kent to the State ABC Board in Montgomery, Alabama, the sheriff's

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